قناة
Medicine Way

افضل قناة للكتب الطبية في الوطن العربي

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طريق الطب

من
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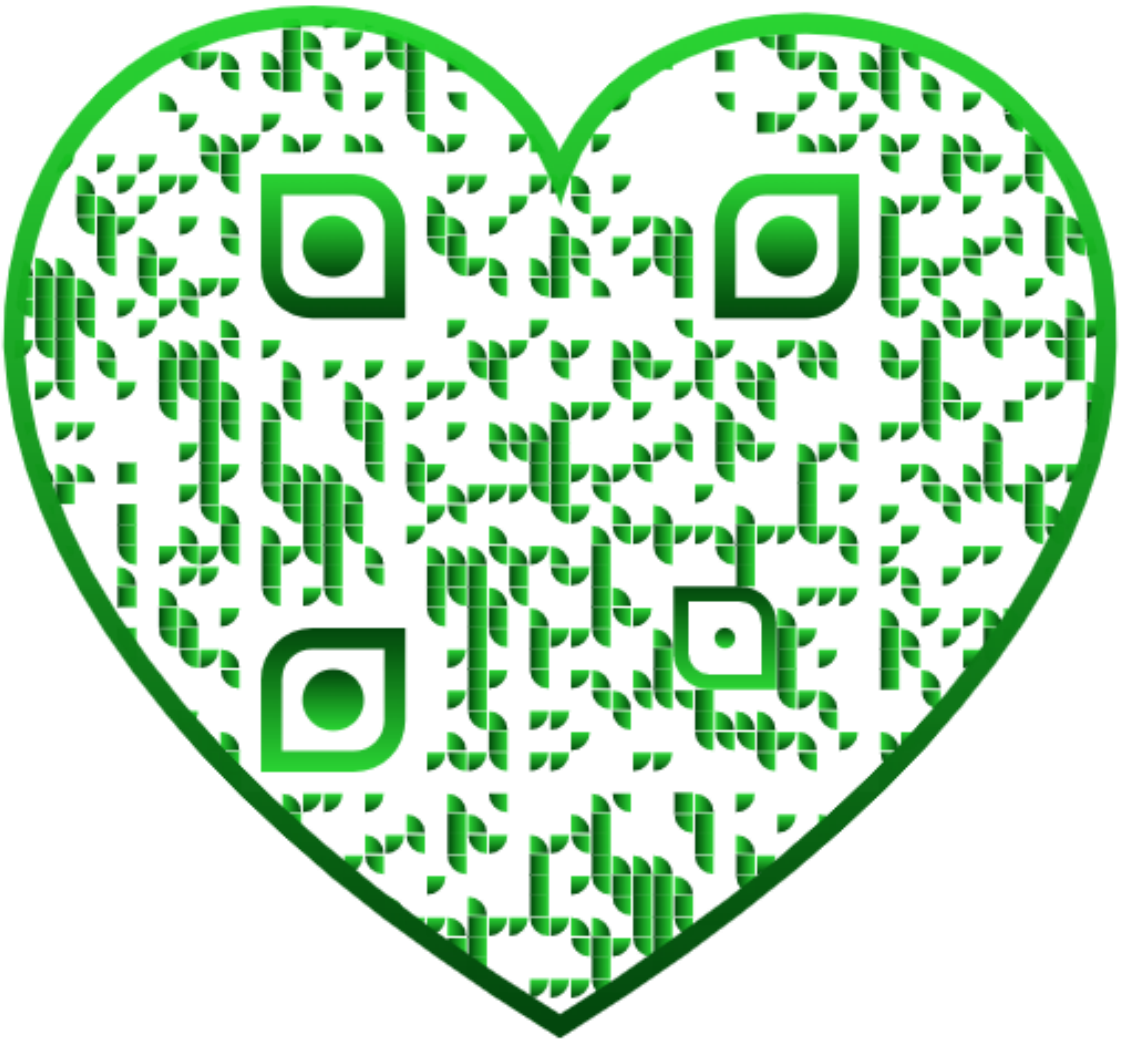
هدفنا طبيب افضل



الرب قريب لمن يدعوه

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

I. VISUAL LOSS

Transient visual loss

1. Amaurosis fugax
2. Migraine
3. Transient ischemic attacks TIA (carotid artery disease).

Sudden complete loss of vision

1. Central retinal artery occlusion
2. Hysteria, malingerers
3. Amaurosis fugax
4. Rupture globe

Rapid diminution of vision

a. Within hours

1. Acute congestive glaucoma
2. Commotio retinae
3. Vitreous hemorrhage
4. Uraemic amaurosis

b. Within few days

1. Corneal ulcer
2. Iridocyclitis
3. Choroiditis
4. Retinal detachment
5. Optic neuritis
6. Anterior ischemic optic neuropathy
7. Retrobulbar neuritis

Gradual diminution of vision

1. Senile cataract
2. Open angle glaucoma
3. Primary optic atrophy
4. Progressive myopia
5. Age related macular degeneration
6. Retinitis pigmentosa
7. Retinopathies

Night blindness

1. Vitamin A deficiency in alcoholics and nutritional disorders
2. Congenital night blindness
3. Retinitis pigmentosa
4. Advanced stages of chronic glaucoma
5. Cortical cataract

Day blindness

1. Central corneal opacity
2. Nuclear cataract

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II. DIPLOPIA

a. Monocular diplopia:

i. Early cortical cataract
ii. Iridodialysis
iii. Subluxation of the lens
iv. Anisometropia (if corrected with eyeglasses)
v. Unilateral Aphakia (if correct with eyeglasses)

b. Binocular diplopia:

i. Paralytic squint in the direction of action of the paralyzed muscle.
ii. Myasthenia gravis
iii. 3^{rd} 4^{th}, 6^{th} nerve palsy
iv. Proptosis

III. PHOTOPHOBIA

1. Congenital glaucoma
2. Foreign body (corneal or conjunctival)
3. Corneal abrasion
4. Iridocyclitis
5. Keratitis
6. Acute angle closure glaucoma

IV. PAIN

Mild discomfort

1. Conjunctivitis
2. Eye strain

Itching pain

1. Allergic conjunctivitis especially spring catarrh
2. Blepharitis especially angular blepharitis

Severe pain

1. Corneal ulcer (foreign body sensation)
2. Foreign body
3. Iridocyclitis (neuralgic pain)
4. Acute congestive glaucoma (bursting pain)

Orbital pain

1. Retrobulbar neuritis
2. Orbital cellulitis
3. Orbital periostitis due to injury, TB, syphilis, extension from sinus disease
4. Myositis

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a. Collagen disease
b. Infectious myositis

5. Eyestrain from uncorrected errors of refraction especially hypermetropia
6. Trauma to the orbit

V. Vitreous floaters

1. Vitreous degenerations
2. Posterior uveitis
3. Vitreous hemorrhage
4. Vitreous detachment

Swollen optic disc (disc edema)

1. **Bilateral**
   a. Papilledema
   b. Anterior ischemic optic neuropathy
   c. Systemic infections (TB and syphilis)
   d. Meningitis
   e. Benign increased intracranial tension

2. **Unilateral**
   a. Diabetic retinopathy
   b. Hypertensive retinopathy
   c. Central retinal vein occlusion
   d. Ocular ischemic syndrome
   e. Optic neuritis

Causes of leukocoria (white pupil)

1. Cataract
2. Retinoblastoma
3. Retinopathy of prematurity
4. Coats' disease
5. Endophthalmitis
6. High myopia with chorioretinal degeneration

Cherry red spot at the macula

1. Central retinal artery occlusion
2. Quinine poisoning
3. Commotio retinae
4. Tay Sach's disease

Hemorrhages in the fundus

1. Superficial
   a. Diabetic retinopathy
   b. Retinal
   c. Vein occlusion
   d. Papilledema
   e. Blood diseases (anemia, leukemia)
   f. Systemic infections (AIDS, subacute bacterial endocarditis)

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2. Deep
    a. Diabetic retinopathy
    b. Retinal
    c. Vein occlusion
    d. Blood diseases (anemia, leukemia)
    e. Systemic infections (AIDS, subacute bacterial endocarditis)
3. Subretinal
    a. Trauma
    b. Choroidal tumors (malignant melanoma, hemangioma)
    c. Subretinal choroidal neovascular membranes
4. Subhyaloid hemorrhage
    a. Trauma
    b. Diabetic retinopathy
    c. Leukemia
    d. Extension from subarachnoid hemorrhage

Hard exudates in the fundus

1. Diabetic retinopathy
2. Hypertensive retinopathy
3. Toxemia of pregnancy
4. Malignant hypertension
5. Renal failure
6. Papilledema (macular star)
7. Old cases of retinal vein occlusion
8. Age related macular degeneration

Retinal microaneurysms

1. Diabetic retinopathy
2. Hypertensive retinopathy
3. Central or branch vein occlusion
4. Chronic uveitis
5. Leukemia
6. Aplastic anemia
7. Choroiditis
8. Polycythemia
9. AIDS

Abnormalities of the anterior chamber

a. Abnormal depth

Shallow anterior chamber

1. Short axial length: hypermetropia and microphthalmos.
2. Acute angle closure glaucoma
3. Pupillary block: intumescent cataract, anterior dislocation of the lens and occlusio pupillae.

Deep anterior chamber

1. Aphakia
2. Posterior dislocation of the lens
3. High myopia

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4. Hypermature cataract
5. Buphthalmos

Irregular depth

1. Leucoma adherent.
2. Subluxation of the lens

b. Abnormal contents

1. Blood (Hyphema)
2. Pus (Hypopyon)
3. Inflammatory cells
4. Excessive proteins (Plasmoid aqueous)
5. Foreign body.
6. Dislocated lens.

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